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THE SHROUD OF FIRE.

AN OLD SETTLER'S STORY.

"I suppose you have had many narrow escapes from the redskins in your day?"

The old gentleman to whom I addressed these words, took his pipe from his mouth and slowly knocked the ashes from the bowl.

"Yes, I did have pretty tough scrapes with 'em,' he made answer; "a body had to keep his eyes open in them days, if he wanted to save his hair. More than once I come mighty near going under, and only saved myself by the skin of my teeth. When I first come out into these parts, it did not seem as though the rekskins meant to murder every mother's son of us. One time, in particular, I thought I was gone under for good. The chance were agin' me then harder than I ever knew 'em afore.'

"How was that?"

'Well, I don't mind telling you the story if you want it. 'Tain't all the time I feel like talking, but I do to-day.'

I assured the old gentleman that nothing would please me better than a story of true adventure from his own lips. He had been one of the first settlers of that section of country, and I knew that he must have passed through many hardships and adventures. He was silent for a few moments, as though recalling the events of which he was about to speak freshly to his memory, and then began:

'I was but twenty years old when I first came out into this region of country, which was then nothing but a howling wilderness. Here and there was a cabin, but in most places the woods were as unbroken as they were hundreds of years before.

'My father and mother both had died when I was a child, and my uncle had taken charge of me, and so it was with him I came out here. He used me as well as my own father could have done, so I had no cause to complain. He had no children of his own and perhaps that had to do with it.

'Once out here, we went to work with a will, and in a little time had quite a clearing made in the forest about the cabin, which we had built with great pains making it as stout and strong as it was possible for us to do.

'For we expected trouble with the redskins, and wan't disappointed a bit.

The first year all went well, and the next, till long into August, when the wheat was just to be cut.

'To be sure, we had had one or two brushes with the redskins, but they done us little or no harm.

'One morning there was little to do, and I told uncle John that I was going into the forest for a day's hunt.

'To this he made no objection, only charging me to be back by dark, and to keep a sharp lookout for the savages, a number of whom had been prowling around of late.

'I promised to bear this advice in mind and taking my rifle, I set out.

'Through the day there was little thought of danger in my mind; though now and then the words of uncle John occurred to me.

'The fore part of the day I had poor luck and, as a consequence, I got further away from the clearing than I meant to when I started out.

'But I was determined to carry home some game, if it was to be found by these parts.

'Long about the middle of the afternoon my luck turned, and I got a shot at a deer, which I brought down.

'To skin it, and to pack up as much of the meat as I could carry, was the work of some little time; and then I set my face toward the clearing.

'As I did so, I glanced up toward the sun and, for the first time, noticed how late it had got to be.

'The sun wan't more'n two hours above the tree-tops.

'I had got to do some tall walking, if I got home by dark.

'But I was used to this, and so I set off at once at my best pace.

But I had got a rather bigger load on than I had bargained for, and after awhile it began to tell on me, so that I had to moderate my pace.

'When about half way down to the clearing, I had a good mind to leave part of it, but then, I thought it wouldn't make much difference if I was half an hour late when I got to the cabin, and so I went on slowly determined to carry it all in.

'The sun went down, and it grew dark before I got to the edge of the clearing, but I knew the way, and so it didn't worry me in the least.

'But it warn't long before something did.

'There was a red glow in the forest before me, as bright as the sun had been when it had gone down.

'There must be a fire at the clearing, and what had caused it?

'Perhaps Uncle John had set fire to the great pile of logs in the clearing, in hope to get them off of the ground.

'It was either that, or else the cabin was on fire.

'The thought that such might be the case gave me a great start, and I hurried on as fast as I was able.

'Just before I got to the edge of the clearing, I heard a shout that made the blood curdle in my veins.

'It was an Indian war-whoop, and I knew then what the fire meant.

'The redskins had set fire to the cabin, and it was a mass of flames.

'I threw aside my burden and hurried on, with a faint hope that I might be of service to my friends.

'On reaching the edge of the clearing I saw it was as I had feared.

'The cabin was one mass of flames, and the red-skins were dancing and shouting about it.

The field of ripe wheat lay between me and the cabin, and through it I hurried in hope that in some way I might aid my friends.

'Had I stopped but for a moment's thought, I should have known that this would have been impossible.

'On through the wheat I dashed, unmindful of all save a desire to save my friends.

In places, it was above my head, so that the scene before me was hidden from my gaze.

'But when at last I was nearly through it, I saw that to aid them was impossible.

'It was too late.

All had surely perished in the fiery furnace to which they had been doomed.

'For a moment I stood gazing, spell-bound, upon the scene, and then I thought of my own safety.

'I must get back under the cover of the forest as soon as I could. Were I discovered, I should meet the fate that had been meted out to my friends.

'With one more horrified glance at the scene before me I turned, and fled back again toward the forest.

'The next moment a fierce shout filled my ears. I gave a startled glance backwards, and as I did so my heart sank like lead in my bosom.

'The redskins had seen me, and were coming on in full pursuit. For a moment I was motionless, and then I fled onward.

'The wheat tangled my steps, and sent me headlong to the ground.

'Again upon my feet, I saw that the redskins were close upon me.

'I flew onward, only to tumble to the earth again, over a huge log that lay in my way.

'At that moment I beheld a hiding place.

'I chanced to remember that the log was hollow, and I determined at once to seek a shelter within. A minute more and I was safely enconced within the huge shell.

'There I lay, holding my breath, while the savages came on and passed beyond the log, in headlong pursuit of me.

'Five minutes later, while I lay listening for them to come back, I heard a new sound.

At first I thought it was the wind, but a puff of smoke creeping into the log told me better.

'The redskins had set fire to the wheat, and it was the roar of the flames I heard.

'They were bound to get me, if they had to roast me alive.

'In a minute or two the fire went over the log with a rush, and I heard the flames going farther away like the blast of the wind.

'I breathed freer, for I thought the danger was over from the fire, but I soon found that I was mistaken.

'There was a crashing sound above me, and I knew that it had caught hold of the log, and in a little time it would eat its way through the shell to me.

'For an hour I lay there wrapped in a shroud of fire.

'Then it became so hot, that I could live there no longer. I could not get my breath it was so hot and stifling.

'I must get out from my hiding place, even if I fell into the hands of the savages the next moment.

'My hands were badly burned before I did so, but when I stood erect without I felt much as a man would who had been buried alive, and had made his escape from the tomb.

'I knew that there was no safety for me there, so I hurried over the hot ground and reached the cover of the forest, as good luck would have it, without being discovered by the savages. All that night I kept on, and it was not until the next day at noon I reached another settlement, where I found shelter and friends.'

'A narrow escape,' I said; and to this he assented, as I rose to go.

Printer's devils are generally great ladies' men; notwithstanding they have a very hard time. Some time ago one of those hard named fellows and his lady love were walking along chatting briskly upon various topics of the day, and looking him to his face, said: "Do you know why I cannot get religion?" "No, my dear, I do not." "It is because I love the devil!"

IN ONE GRAVE.

A TRAIT OF INDIAN LIFE.

A writer tells the following extraordinary story of an Indian chief's paternal love:

Death had taken the old chief's son, and his grave was dug on a small eminence, some furlongs distant from the fort. On reaching the spot, we found an immense concourse of natives assembled, among whom the father and family of the deceased were conspicuous. The former stood on the brink of the grave in a desponding mood; and though he permitted no outward symptom of grief to appear, it was evident to all that a mighty and continued effort alone kept it in restraint. He appeared to be about fifty years of age, and his form and features, though stern and swarthy, offered a model of manly beauty. The mother and her daughters were loud in their expressions of grief; but that of the father, from its very calmness, was the more terrible; and I could not but sympathize with feelings so obviously acute. The weeping and wailing of the assembled friends were the only sounds to be heard, and for a long while the business for which they were assembled was suspended, as if no one was willing to impose the last trial upon the bereaved parents.

At length the father gave a stern order that the body should be deposited in the grave; a mandate which was very reluctantly obeyed by her who had equal cause to mourn their great loss. The old man then commanded silence, and, in a resolute tone of voice, began to address the assembled multitude. Having called attention to the different events of his life, as connected with the rank he occupied, he proceeded to remind them—always addressing himself to Mr. D—of the domestic afflictions he had endured, concluding with the recent death of his eldest and most beloved son, whose corpse was now before us.

'Now,' said the old chief, 'the string of my bow is broken; the last hope of my declining days has forsaken me. Seek not to dissuade me from the resolution I have adopted, for I have resolved upon following him; and all you can urge will be in vain; life has no longer any charm for me. I was once a hunter, but am now no longer so. I was once the proud father of two noble sons, but alas! where are they? I was a warrior, but am no longer so. Wherefore shall I continue to cumber the earth with my useless presence?'

The silence that now prevailed was so deep that not even a breath was audible. The old man folded his blanket around him cast one farewell look on the lovely fields and the broad rolling river in the vicinity; and then, to the surprise of all present, he descended composedly into the pit, and laid himself upon the corpse of his departed son.

'Throw in the earth, fill up the grave, cover up my last earthly residence,' he exclaimed; 'nay, do not hesitate, for I am resolved to die.'

Screams of agony arose from the afflicted wife and daughters; vehement expostulations were resorted to by all around; but the old chief remained firm. Not the tenderest entreaties of those who were dearest to him among the living—not the eager representations of his friends, backed by the usually influential voice of Mr. D., could for an instant shake the resolve of the self-devoted victim.

'I will die!' cried the old man; 'seek no longer to prevent it; I repeat it, I will die!'

When it was found that all entreaties and expostulations were in vain, the friends held a clamorous council among themselves, which resulted in a decision to obey the will of the chief. When he saw that his wish would be complied with, he again spoke, and gave directions for the disposal of his property; his horses were to be divided among his relations, ten of the finest being first given to Mr. D., who was looked upon by the Indians as an adopted father. Meanwhile there were no signs of weakness in the countenance of the self-immolated victim, and as the clods began to shower upon him not a muscle changed. In the midst of the most fearful lamentations the horrible obsequies were performed; the clay and the sand being filled in, the green sod was at length carefully arranged over the small spot which alone marked the last resting place of the living and the dead.

LOST SHEEP.

A preacher of the Methodist Church was travelling in one of the back settlements, and stopping at a cabin where an old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him, she began to question him in the following way:

"Stranger, where mought you be from?"

"Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Ky."

"Well, stranger, no offence, but what mought you be doing up here?"

"Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel!"

"John, John!" shouted the old woman, "come rite here, this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, a hunting sheep and I'll just bet my life that tangle hairs old black ram that's been in our lot all last week, is one of his!"

FRENCH ECONOMY.

A French family can live and live well, on less than would be considered sufficient to save from starvation an American family of the same numbers. An intelligent Bostonian, who had spent some years in France said to me last summer, in speaking of the economical habits and skill in cookery of the French people, that a French village of thousand inhabitants could be supported luxuriously on the waste of one of our large American hotels. The remark was not far from the truth. If the art of cookery were understood and practiced in the United States as it is in France; if our people knew as well how to make most of their provisions as the French do, the cost of living, as far as food is regarded, in most of the States would be reduced more than fifty per cent. Domestic economy, as a rule, is neither practiced nor understood by Americans as it is in France. It may not be too much to say that the entire population of France could be supported on food which is literally wasted in the United States. The number of people who live beyond their income in less, and the number of those whose incomes exceed their expenditures is greater in France in proportion to population, than in any other country.

A STRING OF PEARLS.

Character is the diamond that cuts every other stone.

All flowers will droop in absence of the sun that waked their sweets.

The imagination is of so delicate a texture that even words wound it.

A man's own safety is a god that sometimes makes very grim demands.

The mind wears the color of the soul, as the valet does those of his master.

Sin is the fruitful parent of distempers, and ill lives occasion good physicians.

Prosperity seems scarcely safe, unless it is mixed with a little adversity.

There is no vice so simple but assumes some mark of virtue on its outward parts. He who surpasses or subdues mankind, must look down on the fate of those below.

Success has a great tendency to conceal and throw a veil over the evil deeds of men.

Weariness can snore upon the flint, when restive Sloth finds the downy pillow hard.

Truth is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line.

Frank Sincerity, though no invited guest, is free to all, and brings his welcome with him.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clearer, gives tone to thought and adds grace and beauty to the countenance.

The human soul is hospitable, and will entertain conflicting sentiments and contradictory opinions with much impartiality.

A CHINESE FABLE.—A priest seeing a piece of old paper on the ground, told his pupil to pick it up, which he did immediately.

"What paper is it?" asked the priest.

"It is," said the pupil, "what once enveloped some perfume, and has been thrown away, but yet retains the odor."

Going further, the priest saw a piece of string upon the ground, and again told the pupil to take it up.

"What string is it?" he asked.

The pupil said, "It has a strong smell of fish, once tied with it."

"In the beginning," said the priest, "man was pure and without blemish, but by frequent contact with others, he has brought himself happiness or punishment. If one keeps the company of wise and good people, he becomes wise and good; but if he contracts friendship with foolish and wicked people, misfortune and punishments overcome him. As with this paper, it continues to be fragrant from having once enveloped perfume; as the string has become stinking, have once touched the fish. In our intercourse with men, insensibly we contract good and bad habits from them."

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Sherman, in his personal narrative refers to the fact that immediately after the first battle of Bull Run insubordination crept out among the troops of his command to such an extent that he ordered Ayer's battery to unlimber, ready for action against them. During this 'insubordination,' an amusing incident occurred. The troops especially referred to were Col. McQuade's 14th New York Infantry. Impressed with the idea that their term of service was out, they expressed a determination to go home. Fearful of difficulty, Sherman ordered a section of Ayer's battery to take position at the right of Fort Corcoran, on an elevated spot. The 14th being encamped on a small plain below. The guns of the battery bore directly upon the camp, and a few shells exploded in the Fourteenth would have blown the regiment to pieces.

The boys of the 14th took the matter in good humor, and seeing the smoke-stack of a mill torn down near at hand, they mounted it on a pair of wagon wheels and organized a battery of their own.

Running the improvised gun to the very limit of the camp ground to which the men were confined, they would halt, go through the manual of loading by detail, and at the command "fire," every man in the regiment would give vent to a prolonged "b-o-o-m."

This manœuver was kept up, a new gun squad relieving an old one when tired, until the thing became such a farce that Sherman, very much annoyed, ordered the lieutenant and his section back to park.

The lieutenant in charge of the guns, afterwards a distinguished general, was so annoyed by the 14th boys that it was with difficulty he could control his temper. Some officer suggested that he fire a blank cartridge over the corps. 'No,' he thundered, 'if I open fire on the fellows it will be with shell, and I'll fire low, too.' There was no occasion for firing, as the insubordination was soon settled.

SHOCKING MODE OF BURIAL.

A correspondent writes from Naples: The Campo Santo Becchio, the great charnel house of Naples, contains three hundred and sixty-five pits under a wide paved square. Every evening the stone which covers one of those pits are removed and the common dead of the city for the day are thrown into it, without even a winding sheet to cover them. The old man, the young child, the rough lazzaroni and the tender maiden are dropped together in one indiscriminate mass; quick lime is thrown in to consume the bodies and the pit is sealed for another year, to be opened at its close. We waited not to see the revolting scene, although the city carts were arriving with the dead; but drove to the Campo Santo Nuovo, the cemetery for the aristocratic dead, and here I was surprised to find a burial ground laid out with such refined taste, shaded with the cypress and other trees and adorned with tombs of the most costly description; many of them were in the form of chapels, built of fine Italian marble elaborately finished. After what I heard of the burial of the dead at Naples, and after what I had seen at the Campo Becchio, it was a relief to enter one that indicated so much refinement of feeling.

The Elwood family of Mecklenburg County are heirs to a large estate in England. Genl. Leventhorpe is the agent of the family. Some of it has been realized and the Charlotte Observer says that nine thousand pounds sterling has been made subject to their draft.

A tasteful compositor refused to accept a situation in an office where girls were employed, saying he never set up with a girl in his life.

Circumstances alter cases. For instance, when a Virginian arose in church and said, 'Here's a hundred dollar bill for the old hoss behind the pulpit,' no one thought of putting him out.

A wife's love is the golden chain which unites her to her husband. It has a thousand links forged by sympathy, self-respect and mutual confidence; sever but one of these and the chain is completely broken as though a hundred were destroyed.

An ardent lover, pouring out his passionate devotion in verse, spoke of that night when, walking with his sweet heart, he "kicked her under the silent stars." In print he was made to say that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs."

A very pretty Sunday School song is the one entitled "Put your amor off, my boys." There is, however a young lady in town who doesn't like to hear it. She says it sounds like "Put your arm around me boys," and it always makes her feel lonesome.

'Be careful how you drink, or you'll wash the color from your cheeks," said a gentleman at a fashionable party, as he handed a glass of water to a lady. "There is no danger of you ever taking water enough to remove the color from your face," was the good natured retort.

KEEP.

Keep to the right as the law directs.
Keep from the world thy friend's defects.
Keep all thy thoughts of purest themes,
Keep from thine eyes the mites and beams.
Keep true thy deed; Thy honor bright.
Keep firm thy faith in God and right.
Keep from every sin and stain.
Keep from the ways that bring the pain.
Keep free thy tongue from words of ill.
Keep right thy aim and good thy will.
Keep all thy acts from passion free.
Keep strong in hope, no envy see.
Keep watchful care o'er tongue and hand.
Keep firm thy feet, by justice stand.
Keep true thy word, a sacred thing.
Keep from the snares the tempter's bring.
Keep faith with each you call a friend.
Keep full in view the final end.
Keep from all hate and malice free.
Keep firm thy courage bold and strong.
Keep up the right and down the wrong.
Keep well the words of wisdom's school.
Keep warm by night, by day keep cool.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 30, 1875.

FREE ISSUES.

In the progress of the Campaign, it is well to be forewarned against the introduction of subjects which have no other object than to divide the Democratic party, and divert it from the real subject before it. The maintenance of the Canby Constitution is the fixed purpose of the Republicans. Its overthrow and the substitution of a better one equally the purpose of the Democratic party. Upon the merits of the Canby Constitution, the Republicans cannot stand. It has stood so long only by the dread of the introduction of the power of the general government to restrain any effort at change. It would have fallen long since under the burden of its own imperfections if it had not been upheld by external force.

This fact alone should make the Canby Constitution hateful to a free people. Framed by a body composed of carpet baggers and scalawags and negroes, it was put into life by the decree of a soldier without the authentic approval of the people. It has since been kept in force by a species of terrorism. Every proposal to change or to amend has been met by the cry of rebellion against the Government. The Constitution, born in corruption, has really been upheld by the bayonet. Who does not remember the fate threatened the Convention that was attempted to be called by the Act of 1870-71? The Capitol was to have been guarded by United States troops, members of the Convention to be *arrested* as traitors, and the attempt to shake off the burdens of the Canby Constitution to be treated as treason.

Is this the mode in which a free people possessed of rights and conscious of wrongs are to be dealt with?

But even the Convention called by the last session of the General Assembly under authority of this same Constitution and in direct compliance with its provisions, has been met with the same hostility, and been made as far as power could go, the subject of the same threats. Last winter when Grant was in the full flush of his glory, when Louisiana was at his feet, when Arkansas seemed crushed, when the Force bill with all its arbitrary provisions seemed about to become a law, when Southern liberty appeared to be crushed, and southern rights to be denied existence, then the National Republican, the Administration organ at Washington cried aloud that North Carolina too should be crushed; that the rising spirit of freemen should be repressed, and that the relief they sought should be denied them, and that they should be scourged back into submission. The party in this State took up the cry and crowed in anticipated triumph.

But Grant was disappointed. The effect of the report of the Poland Committee liberated Arkansas from his grasp. The Senate recovered its courage and the Force bill failed to pass.

The Convention bill passed our Legislature and the Republican party is deprived of its former weapons. It can no longer brandish over our heads governmental terrors. The government itself has been forced to recognize the right of a people to revise, amend or change its fundamental laws within recognized limitations.

There is therefore nothing left to the Republican leaders as a means of opposition, but misrepresentation of the motives and intentions of the Democrats in holding a Convention, or by the introduction of side issues—issues intended to distract the party and divert it from its legitimate direction.

We tell the people to pay no attention to these. The question of Usury is not a party question. It concerns every party in the State, and is the subject of as much diversity of opinion as any question that can be presented. It is a thing of purely individual cognizance binding no party, and restraining no man to party allegiance. But the Republican party propose to use it as a means of causing dissension in our ranks.

Listen at the insidious council, and their double faced advice given by the secret conclave at Newbern. Resolution 7 says: That the passage of the Usury law is of doubtful utility and is likely, to cause much distress to the people, and while it is not recommended that the Republican Press shall take decided grounds for or against it, *it is deemed advisable to take such advantage of an unpopular law as will ensure to the advantage of the Republican party.*

So with the question of the gauge, which is also used as another subject of distraction. This, no more than the other is a party question, but one of individual opinion. Let the people look neither to the right or the left, but go straightforward to their work, elect Democratic delegates to the Convention and overthrow the hateful Constitution of 1868.

Cut the back post of a chair two inches shorter than the four legs; you will have a pleasant seat.

A BURNING SHAME.

Under the old Constitution there was some distinction between vice and virtue, between crime and innocence. Guilt had its penalties which marked a lasting difference between the criminal and the free citizen. When a man was declared a felon by the verdict of a jury his punishment did not end with the imprisonment, the flogging or the cropping. He came out from that part of his punishment no longer a free man. Society had withdrawn one of its great gifts, that of the right of suffrage. He had a stigma affixed which could not be wiped off, until society, appeased by the subsequent continued good conduct of the offender, *relented*, and restored him to the rights of citizenship.

Now it is all different. The rights of the vilest criminal are only in abeyance during the temporary suspension of his liberties. With the withdrawal of the prison bolts, he marches forth a free man restored to all his rights and privileges to neutralize by his foul breath the voice of the pure, the honest and the patriotic. Nor does he always have to wait until the legal term of his sentence has expired. Party has use for him in its emergencies. How often have we seen judicial or executive clemency strike off the chains from the criminal, throw open the prison gates, and march him forth to swell the tide of victory or cast his might in the doubtful scales of conflict.

There is nothing more precious than the right of suffrage; a right which is conceded to be not an inherent one, but won from power by hard struggle and worthy now to be cherished as the heritage of the free and of the honest. Are the people willing to see this right degraded by its longer enjoyment by the thief, the forger, the felon in all the gradations of crime?

Yet this must be so under this present Constitution, and until the people determine that the Convention of 1875 shall restore the rightful relations between crime and obedience to the laws of the land and of morality.

Col. George Williamson, the able Senator from this district, in reply to numerous solicitations to become a candidate for Conventions, says in a card: "I was a member of the Legislature calling a convention, and if sent as a delegate to that Convention would as a Legislator have to pass upon the action of that body and I should feel that in passing upon my own acts I should lose that independence of thought and action which I always hope to exercise.'

'I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty,' says President Grant in his amusing 'third term' utterance. 'I swear,' said old Parkinson, in a paroxysm of the demoralizing misery which follows a debauch, 'I swear I never'll tech another drop of liquor—unless I'm sick or want some.'

The dividend of six per cent, recently declared by the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be payable as follows: three per cent on 1st September 1875, and three per cent on 1st March '76.

Steps are being taken to bring about a system of international exchange between Great Britain and the United States through the co-operative societies and the Patrons of America. These societies number 500,000 members; and the grangers is estimated at 2,000,000.

A new and dangerous counterfeit was discovered at the National Bank Redemption Agency of the $5 notes of the First National Bank of Canton, Ill.

Large quantities of gold and of good quality has been discovered in Custer's Gulch, French creek, in the vicinity of the Black Hills.

Col. B. Y. Sage, late superintendent and chief engineer of the Atlantic and Richmond Air-Line railroad, was found dead in his bed.

The Viceroy of Egypt has 500 wives, which cost about $10,000 apiece; and still the muchly married old Tycoon is not happy.

An Aberdeen girl supposes that the reason she has never kindled a flame in any man's heart, is because she is not a good match.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush? Because every one should have one of his own, and not be borrowing his neighbor's.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Wm. Keemer (colored), who was arrested in Rush county for attempting to outrage a white lady, and was removed from Rushville to Greenfield for fear of violence, was lynched last night by a mob at the latter place.

The mob was armed men, and said to be from Hancock, Shelby, and Rush counties. They broke open the jail, took the negro out, and hung him in one of the stalls at the Fair Grounds. The affair created intense excitement at Greenfield, but no arrests have been made.

CLEAN HANDS.

The New York Sun says, in January, 1808, Mr. Jefferson was urgently pressed by formal appeals from the legislature of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and North Carolina, to be a candidate for re-election. The government was then in comparative infancy, the Constitution had only been in operation for nineteen years, and the great experiment was on trial.

Doubts and distrust still plagued patriotic minds as to the final success of the new republic, and in this state of anxiety about the future some of the foremost men of the time counselled stability as the part of wisdom, and were adverse to frequent changes in the Executive, at least until the system was deeply rooted and the real or supposed dangers were passed.

Mr Jefferson did not share in these fears. He was a sincere republican at heart and in practice, and he knew that in a country just emerging from monarchical rule and where the people had been accustomed to a king, it was more important to exclude the idea of a prolonged Presidency. Hence he replied to these addresses by saying

'If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or *supplied by practice*, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact become for *life*; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.

'Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election; is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.'

In the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since these sentiments were uttered, no party has ever ventured to propose a third term, and the practice which Jefferson suggested as the alternative for a constitutional amendment became a part of the unwritten political law, sanctified by usage, like the precepts of the common law in our courts of justice. It was reserved for Grant, the last and worst of Presidents to set himself up against this consecrated practice, and suggest 'it may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous.'

Jefferson did not wait for these Legislatures to approach him on this subject, nor did he deem it "beneath the dignity of the office," as Grant professes to have done, to put himself early on the record, two years before the expiration of his second term, against any movement for a re-election, when he wrote in this positive manner:

'I am entitled to my discharge, and should be sorry indeed that others should be sooner sensible than myself when I ought to ask it. I have, therefore, requested my fellow citizens to think of a successor for me, to whom I shall deliver the public concerns with greater joy than I received them. I have the consolation, too, of having added nothing to my private fortune during my public service, and of retiring with hands as clean as they are empty.'

If these last words had been written with a knowledge of the present situation, they could not have been made more pointed or suggestive. Grant has differed as much from his predecessors in seeking to augment his private fortune in office, as he has with regard to the third term, which is as much prompted by his avarice as by any motive.

At the close of the civil war he received rewards and honors such as had never been accorded to any other President. He was raised from poverty to wealth, and voted what, in his peculiar English, he calls 'a life position,' with a large salary and allowances. All these exceptional recognitions did not fill the measure of his ambition.

He still wanted to be President, and was elected. Yet he was not satisfied. He bargained for a second term as a commercial transaction, and when that was obtained, he importuned an expiring and corrupt Congress, in its last hours, to double his salary and perquisites. After all these concessions have been made, he cries out for more, and as plainly scheming for a third term as he notoriously did for the first.

During these six years of service as President, the White House has become the centre of all the great Rings. Grant has grown into vast wealth, and investigations by Congress have traced to his doors disgraceful connection with jobbery. And when he is forced to give up office on the 4th of March, 1877, by a popular condemnation, without distinction of party, one of the darkest stains upon his character will be that his hands are not clean, and not as empty, as when he received that great and abused trust.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Maracaibo letter of May 29th giving account of the earthquake causing the destruction of San Jose De Cucuta, says on the sixteenth and seventeenth there had been earthquake shocks but on the morning of the eighteenth everthing was severe at half past 11. Earth commenced shaking with great force and from all sides people rushed into the streets. For fifteen seconds the movement continued the city moving like a great ship without ballast. Instantaneously a cloud of fine dust enshrouded the streets and houses impeding the vision and calling forth cries of horror. These were of short duration however, as the dust soon became so thick as to impede respiration—many who might have been saved from the ruins of the falling buildings fell victims to suffocation; not longer than two minutes did this terrible affair continue. The wind rapidly carried away the dust cloud. The so fearful day was followed by a still more horrible night. The survivors had moved to the suburbs of the city, where encampments were established. The rain commenced to fall in torrents and amid impenetrable darkness, groans of the wounded filled the air, varied only by sharp detonations proceeding from explosive materials amid the ruins. The morning of the next day showed that more than two thousand persons lay dead beneath the fallen houses. Say from eight thousand to ten thousand dead. The letter also reports destruction at other places as mentioned in the account of the earthquake by way of Panama some two weeks ago.

PARIS, June 25.—The damage done by the inundation in valleys of the Garonne and Adour are immense. All the bridges at Toulouse are destroyed. The Assembly voted twenty thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers.

The devastation caused by the inundations is wide spread. At Toulouse nearly all the houses in the St. Cyprian quarter have been destroyed. At Verdun in the department of the Arriege over fifty houses have fallen and many persons drowned. From Mantauban the report comes that all the crops on the banks of the Tarn and Garonne are ruined. The Garonne in some places is four miles wide. A bridge of seven arches at Torbes has been carried away. The inundations are general in the departments of Aube, Haute, Garonne and Tarn. If the rain continues another day all the wheat crop in those department will be destroyed. The railways are interrupted in all directions throughout the inundated district.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A dispatch from Key West reports one death by yellow fever there; and one additional case.

The payment of the July interest commences Monday without rebate.

Treasurer New was at the Treasury today. He had an interview with Secretary Bristow and Treasurer Spinner. New will enter upon his duties on Thursday.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have signed a treaty by which they cease hunting in Nebraska; in consideration of $25,000.

On and after the 1st of July the rate for registering letters will be ten cents in addition to the regular postage.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—A dispatch from Detroit says Judge Cochrane, of the Superior Court, had granted an injunction restraining the collection of the tax from liquor dealers under the new law. The effect of this will be to stop all proceeding until the Supreme Court has passed upon the constitutionality of the measure.

NEW YORK, June 26.—It is stated that a flaw has been discovered in the direct United States cable, about 300 miles from the American shore, and the Faraday has cut the cable, and now taking out the faulty portion.

PATTERSON, N. J., June 25.—Tonque & Co.'s woollen mills, at Hawthorne, have been burned. Loss, $50,000.

A fearful suicide occurred in Paris the other day. General Anthoine called his little boy, aged six, to him and said: 'Little one, you have often wished to play with this pistol,' showing the child an old pistol. 'Oh, yes, papa.' 'Well, we will play with it now,' and loading the weapon the father handed it to the boy. 'Now, look,' he said; 'I will get down on my knees before you; you will point at me right between the eyes and pull the trigger; you'll see how funny it is!' and he knelt down. 'Aim well, in the head, between the eyes,' he said again; 'but first embrace me.' The poor child embraced his father, then pointed the pistol as told, and fired. Gerard fell back dead, and the boy seeing the terrible result, ran out of the room sobbing.

150 STYLES OF GENT'S HATS

JUST received at the

BAZAAR.

The finest Stock of Gentlemen's Hats ever shown in Hillsboro; all new *Shapes*, and Colors, fine and Common. We have 150 different styles of *Straw, Fur and Stove Hats*,

at lower Prices than we have ever seen them at retail.

Great reduction in all SUMMER GOODS.

Dress Goods.

Lawns, Muslins, Ladies'

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED

BONNETTS, AND HATS,

New Stock of BONNETTS just opened, for old, and middle aged Ladies.

We have bought an elegant line of

Sheetings, and Shirtings,

of the best *brands*.

Best line of Ten and Eleven Quarter Sheetings we have ever had.

Bleached Cottons at your own Price.

Just come in and say your want to buy for

CASH,

And we will send you off rejoicing.

We have as good Stock of

SHOES.

as you will find in the State, which we will let

CASH BUYERS PRICE.

C. M. Parks,

June 23 1m.

NOTICE.

THE Election Precinct, known as Wagoner's Precinct in Cedar Grove Township county of Orange is discontinued.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Orange County, 8th June 1875.

June 16 '75. JOHN LAWS, *Clerk.*

TO FARMERS, MILLERS, BUILDERS, MECHANICS AND ALL OTHERS PURCHASING HARDWARE.

HICKEY & SUBLETT,

DANVILLE, Va.,

ARE offering at very low Prices a large Stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Building Hardware, Tools, Hoes,

Sheet Iron for Flues, Horse Shoes, Grain Cradles, Grass and Grain Scythes, Snaths, Buggy Material, Saddlers

Goods, Belting, Files, Rope, Glass &c. &c. ALSO

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES. Write to us.

HICKEY & SUBLETT,

DANVILLE, VA.

June 16th '75.

MARKETS.

DANVILLE, Va., June 28th.

Reported by S. H. Holland & Co., Receipts light and market very active.

Lugs, Very common	7.00 to 8.00
" Good "	10.00 to 11.00
" common bright,	12.00 to 14.00
" Fancy Smoker,	15.00 to 20.00
Leaf, common red	11.00 to 12.00
" good "	13.00 to 15.00
Wrappers, Medium	25.00 to 35.00
" Fine,	50.00 to 60.00
" Extra	75.00 to 100.00

DURHAM June 25th

Corrected by Reams and Walker.

Lugs.—Dark,	8 to 10
" Red,	8 to 12
Bright.—Com.	12 to 15
" Good,	15 to 20
" Fine,	20 to 30
" Fancy,	30 to 40
Red Leaf.—Com. dark,	10 to 12
" Good,	12 to 16
" Fine,	15 to 20
Bright Wrap.—Com.	20 to 25
" Medium,	25 to 40
" Fine,	50 to 60
" Extra.	60 to 90

COTTON.—Raleigh June 25th—The market dull, receipts light. Low middlings at 11¢ and at 12¼¢.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 25th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 11¼; low middlings 10.

Norfolk, 25th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 11¼.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, June 25th, North Carolina $7,00@7,00.

Provisions.—Raleigh June 25th. Western shoulders 10@11¼c. Clear rib 13½. Hams 17½@18.

Wheat.—Richmond 25th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1.10 to 1.25.

Farmers and others can be supplied with the Watt Plow, and castings at 20 per cent less by calling on the Grangers of Hillsboro. This is a good opportunity to get a good plow cheap.

FOR SALE

TOWN PROFERTY.

On Saturday the 31st day of July,

WILL be offered for sale, at the Court House door in Hillsboro, to close Mortgage of Hillsboro Building and Loan Association, one House and Lot situated in the Western part of the town of Hillsboro, at present occupied by Mr. John D. Wilson, and known as the Denard Crawford lot.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Hillsboro B. and L. Association.

C. C. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

june 30 td.

HATS! SHOES!

I AM now supplying my customers this season with some of the most STYLISH and FELT and SILK HATS ever brought to this market.

My special styles the "Carolina" and "Confederate" for persons wanting a wide brim, and "Arlington" and "Yeoman," for those who have been pronounced the most sensible and comfortable and unique HATS ever published.

☞ Orders carefully filled. Give about height of crown and width of brim, color and price wanted.

Constantly supplied with full lines of Mens and Childrens Shoes in COLORS, plain and buff, with or without heels, lace and button.

☞ In ordering state age of child if the worn is not known.

Connected with the establishment is a work shop where the finest BOOTS and GAITERS are made to order. None but finest Calf Skin used and fit always guaranteed.

Fine Calf Boots and Gaiters kept constantly in stock from which we rarely fail to make a fit.

TRY ME.

JOS. J. TYACK,

Danville, Shoe and Hat Store.

June 30.

THE SCHOOL

AT

CALDWELL,

WILL be resumed, July 12th 1875.

For particulars address

J. L. BROWER,

CALDWELL,

Orange County,

June 23 3m pd. N. C.

Metropolitan Tea Co.

ON account of the hard times we are determined to sell Teas of any kind, cheaper than any House in the World.

Black Teas, *from 50 to 1.00 per lb.*

Young Hyson, " "

Imperial and Gunpowder 60 *to* $1.00 "

We will send a pound or a half pound package to you by mail.

FOR A SAMPLE,

on receipt of the price. Please state the kind of Tea you want, and be very particular to give us your correct address.

All letters must be addressed,

METROPOLITAN TEA COMPANY,

32 and 34 Vesey Street,

June 23. New York.

Dr. D. A. Robertson,

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Mon day of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks, will be promptly attended to. March 4 ly.

Marshall C. Cameron,

Dentist,

Late with DR. D. A. ROBERTSON.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Charges moderate and satisfactory reference given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their Residence until I can arrange a suitable office. All orders left at Dr. Hooker's, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 9th 1874, 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C., has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 16th 1871 and ending Nov. 16th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist, feeling sure that he will do justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.

Nov. 16 '74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

Orange House.

THE Public are informed that this well known HOUSE is no longer open as a HOTEL.

But a cordial invitation is extended to share its hospitalities as a

Private Boarding House

where every effort will be made to make the guest AT HOME by the leader of the best fare that the Market affords, and by every care and attention that it is possible to bestow.

Summer visitors in anticipation of hot weather, will do take the Orange House in consideration in connection with their plans.

L. L. HASELL.

April 6th '75. tf.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY

The News Publishing Company,

Devoted to the best interests of the State of North Carolina; to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the state, the cause of immigration into our midst, and the advancement of the welfare of all people in every thing that serves to make a State prosperous and independent. Its

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

will be found of great advantage, as the Daily enjoys the large circulation of any Daily in the state, and is double that of any Daily published in Raleigh, and the Weekly circulates in every county in the state. Rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily—one year,	$5,00.
" *6 months,*	3,00.
Weekly—one year,	1,00.

JOHN D. CAMERON, *Editor.*

JORDAN STONE, *Ass. Editor.*

E. C. WOODSON, *Local Editor.*

STEAM

Carding Machine.

NEAR CEDAR GROVE.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Machines are now in

First Rate Order,

And he invites the patronage of all those interested in the business. All orders promptly and faithfully executed.

TERMS: White Wool Carded at 10 cts.

Mixed " " 13 cts.

If Cross Carded 20 cts.

If the Wool is tolled one 8th part will be charged.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ALEX. WILKERSON.

Cedar Grove, June 9th '75.

'AT BROWN'S.'

GRAND OPENING OF

Spring Millinery and Ladies Notions.

ALL NEW.

WILL be pleased to show my Goods. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and Examine.

MATTIE TAYLOR.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of Country Produce—for New Goods. MATTIE TAYLOR,

Milliner and Dress Maker,

"At Brown's."

IF you want fine French Artificials, Hats and Bonnets. Go to

april 14. tf. MRS. TAYLOR'S.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 30, 1875.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1875.
For 1 year, $2 00.
" 6 months, 1 00.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheap'y and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Levy comes again with an advertisement of unusual attractiveness. All who have tried this long established house are amazed at the moderation of their prices, and equally pleased with the excellence of their goods, as well as their inexhaustible variety.

Act on Levy's intimation.

See new ad. of J. L. Tyack, Danville, who offers to our North Carolina friends visiting that city a splendid assortment of hats boots and shoes. Long experience in the trade has fixed Mr. Tyack in public confidence, and gives his house the character of most perfect reliability.

The Harvest is going on finely under the advantage of highly favorable weather. That of Wheat is nearly completed, and that of Oats is progressing rapidly. It is rare that there is so much good in this section at the same time. This year both are excellent, and much above the average of the last six or eight years.

We regret to learn that the rain of last Tuesday week was somewhat destructive in the neighborhood of Cedar Grove, falling so heavily as to wash the land badly and sweeping the growing crops from the ground. *In this vicinity there was what is called "a fine shower."*

The Soiree at Misses Nash & Miss Kollock's School.

We were unable to be present last Thursday evening, and no friend has been kind enough to furnish us with a report of the entertainment. We gather from some who were present that in many respects it exceeds all previous exhibitions of the kind, the marked excellencies of the musical Professor, Mr. Burgy being conspicuous in the thorough training and high culture of his pupils. In both vocal and instrumental music, a high degree of proficiency was attained and there was nothing to weaken the pleasure of the audience. As usual, the attendance was very full for the occasion is always a gala night with the citizens of Hillsboro.

We hope the merits of this excellent school will be fully appreciated. This excellent scholastic system the superior advantages for musical education and the character of the society and the health of Hillsboro ought always ensure a liberal patronage to the "select school of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock."

We are glad to learn that Hamels' excellent hotel, the Orange Hotel, is likely to be filled this summer with visitors from abroad. If the purity and elasticity of the air of this town and immediate vicinity were generally known, Hillsboro would be the general summer resort for those who are merely in search of health and quiet enjoyment. There is no atmosphere like it is, of the mountains.

Hughes' Academy.

The next session of this school opens on Thursday July 12th. The school maintains the well earned reputation of more than 30 years of existence, and continues to be patronized as in former years.

See ad in this issue.

We transfer from the Danville Times the following pleasant notice. The value we attach to a commendation from so high a source will excuse the apparent vanity of the reproduction of the article:

THE HILLSBORO RECORDER—We invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of this long established and reliable paper. While Mr. J. D. Cameron is one of the editors of the Raleigh Daily News, he is still editor and proprietor of the Recorder.—We commend this paper both to advertisers and those who want a good, reliable local newspaper.

On His Way.

A negro boy about 18 years of age by the name of Giles Metcase, was jailed here last week, for stealing $30 from Mr. William H. Thompson, while out in the woods at work. $12,50 of the money was recovered. Another "nigger" made happy.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH TEN CENTS?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c, can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist H. F. Hoelzer and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Phoebe Latta, colored died on New Hope in this county on Friday within one month of being One Hundred years old.

See new Ad. of J. M. Blackwood, who believes that advertising pays, and finds that it does.

"Good Templar" received. Excuse us this time. One of a "time on 'Phis Knot.'

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

BENTON & HOGAN'S FIGHT.

MR. EDITOR:

The old market house was an ornament to the town only inasmuch as it was convenience to the merchants and citizens of the place, for then the citizens of the county (particularly of the latter, as it was a shelter for them in bad weather when they were called thither by the sessions of the Courts, Elections &c. The tearing down of this house caused much dissatisfaction, particularly to the citizens of the county outside of town. It had railings and seats, and was a resort for all citizens in their leisure hours for rest and social converse. It fronted either street, and as it was approached, the eye met with the time of day from the clock and also on the pinnacle of the cupola. There was the old rooster in his majestic form to tell from whence the wind came as his head would point in that direction. It was not only a place of resort for leisure hours, but it was there you would find the butchers and farmers and others with their fresh meats, and various other eatables and luxuries to dispose of, as it was arranged with iron hooks and other conveniences for such as came to market and this house would have been there now but to please and gratify a few individuals, who in 1829 or thereabouts caused it to be torn down.

As soon as the market house toppled, merchants and all others in business whatever toppled too, and down all went together, and the old Borough lay prostrate on a dead level ever since.

FIGHT.

There existed for a long time much ill feeling between Gen'l. Sam Benton and Col. William Hogan of Randolph County relative to political controversies and it was in the summer of 1836 Gen'l. Benton and the late Col. Sam Child who was at that time about twenty years old and a particular friend of Benton's and some one or two others were at the corner house of Mr. Kirkland, (then Widdifield) now burnt down when, Hogan came from Faddis's (where he always took quarters when he came to town and they were very intimate friends) and walked into the market house having under his arm a heavy loaded horse whip which were very common for gentlemen to ride with at that day, and commenced reading advertisements pasted upon the door of the cupola. On seeing Hogan thus provided with his whip, he immediately sent Child up to his office for his whip was a similar one. On receiving his whip he forthwith went to Hogan who was standing back to him, tapped him on the shoulder, accompanied with the words "defend yourself!" when they both struck simultaneously, the whips coming in contact when the whale bone flew in every direction. Thereupon they clinched bone and sinew the weapons, both being stout very athletic, weighing about 180 each. They fought around the cupola over benches, against the railings the blood (and ruffle shirts they being in vogue) and wearing apparel bespattering the floor. The flooring near the foundation of the cupola had decayed, making a hole into which Benton stepped when Hogan taking the advantage of the situation, got hold of his long club of hair, extending some 15 or 16 inches down his back, when Benton desiring to choke him off, Hogan clinched the forefinger of his right hand in his teeth and when Benton extricated himself he had nothing left of his finger but the bone which rendered his hand useless so he was unable to write his name thereafter. By this time, their respective friends of which there were several and separated them there was great commotion accompanied with turbulence. The most noticeable occurrence was the fight between Child and Faddis. They fought from the market house to near the entrance that led to the then Faddis house when and where friends separated them. The writer was an eye witness to this bloody mauling affair and Quondam boy. The incident is more vivid in memory than any incident transpiring within the last few years. There was a cross piece of timber over the entrance into the market house and as soon as the fight commenced, he took refuge there where he had full view of the whole battle. Gen'l. Benton died Oct 10th 1810 aged 52. His funeral and burial was attended by a large concourse of citizens from town and country. His remains were drawn through the streets in a hearse preceded by his milk white saddle horse draped in mourning, boots and spurs arranged in the stirrups, sword and holsters and other equipments apparently.

The females were entered in his garden on the lot in the rear of the dwelling where Mrs. Bridgers now occupies.

He was a remarkably kind man to the poor. Whenever and wherever he heard of a poor man's sale under a constables execution, he would invariably be in attendance and buy all that was necessary for the comfort and maintainance of the wife and children. G. W. B.

The Winston Sentinel has information which leads to the belief that the tobacco crop of the border counties from Caswell, West, will be one of the largest ever raised in the State.

The Greensboro Patriot says there have been abundant rains in that section, and all crops are looking well.

There is an old man near Newton who is said to be 120 years old. He is blind and nearly helpless. He seems anxious to die and wonders why he has been permitted to live so long. His name is Barnes.

Mrs. W. Fulton of Mt. Airy died last week from the effects of a spider bite.

NEW STORE AND New Goods.

I have now removed to my New BRICK STORE, where I will be pleased to see my friends, and the public generally. I have now in Store, and am receiving, a full line of

Confectioneries, Groceries & Provisions.

Confectioneries, such as Plain and Fancy

CANDY, ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS and all kinds of Nuts, Currants, Prunes, Citron, Jellies, Preserves and Pickles, and Extracts, Cakes, and Crackers.

Every thing in the CONFECTIONERY line.

Fine Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, a Speciality.

In the way of GROCERIES, I have

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles and Starch.

PROVISIONS, SUCH AS

Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c.

All of which I will sell very LOW for CASH. I hope you will give give me a call before purchasing elsewere.

ALSO—Good Cider Vinegar.

J. R. GATTIS.

June 23.

For the Recorder.

Cedar Grove Orange Co. N. C.

Readers of the Hillsboro Recorder.

I am the speaker who was so maliciously misrepresented to the public by that ignoramus, of Pine Knot, whose name is Joe. I would not condescend to notice his illiterate language, if he had not turned me a drunkard; which he cannot prove for I never drank a drop of intoxicating liquor, either as a beverage, or for medicine in all my life, and I can prove this. Therefore I shall *pronounce him a liar*; also he is an insignificant wag himself not brass enough to practice what he preaches for he is a member of a church in his so called "pleasant regions," where he has the presumption to be an exortor; but outside of the church his actions and language testifies that he is the 3rd dog returning to his vomit, or the sow that had been washed, to her wallowing in the mire.

King Solomon once said: "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conciet."

I was not aware of the fact, that a wild boar roams through Pine Knot; (so called this "pleasant region;)" neither was he to be seen in the assemblage, when I disturbed their tranquility by a Temperance Lecture. But the insignificant animal sneaked round through the columns of the Hillsboro Recorder, made a furious leap at me; but he jumped so much higher and far beyond his sphere, he fell over on his back, and there he lay and kicked and squeled all his cr'sties off.

I am like the lion, that made a bargain with an ass, to divide the prey; the lion stayed without to catch the prey, the ass went on over to scare out the game; he brayed snorted and kicked; after coming out he asked "if he did not play his part well" "yes" said the lion "if I had not known it was an ass I would have run myself.

A. W. JORDAN.

STATE NEWS.

Two negroes were committed to the jail of New Hanover last week in default of bail of $1000 each for shooting at, with intent to kill, Mr. Harper. Mr. Harper was desperately wounded but is recovering. The cause of the shooting would appear to be that Mr. Harper shot a dangerous and mischievous dog belonging to those negroes.

The Greensboro Patriot says that severe hail storms passed over a part of Guilford last week destroying the crops in its path. The hail stones were as large as hen eggs.

The W. N. C. R. R. was sold at Salisbury on the 22nd inst; the State becoming the purchaser for $825,000. As soon as some necessary arrangements can be perfected, work will begin to push the road through to Asheville.

The splendid gold headed cane presented to Gov. Vance, by the young Jews of Wilmington was stolen from him as he went west on the train on Saturday night week. A reward of $20, will be given for the return of the cane and no questions asked. The head of the cane is a dogs head, carved with the Governor's name, and are inscription of presentation.

Mr. S. D. Harrison of Raleigh has left some Irish Potatoes at the News office, the third crop from the same planting and the potatoes are large and the crop promises to be abundant.

The Charlotte Daily Eagle is not discontinued—only suspended until a large supply of material is obtained. The Editor, Mr. McSween expects to renew the publication very soon.

There will be another meeting of the Trustees of the University in Raleigh on Wednesday the 30th inst, to arrange terms of admission to the University, the arrangement of classes, the assignment of houses to the Professors, the adjustment of the rates of board &c.

Judge Mitchell of the 8th Judicial District has resigned owing to the increasing infirmities of age. It is thought Mr. Forches of Iredell will be appointed to succeed him. Mr. F is a republican, and is a lawyer of character and qualification.

The lecture of Gov. Vance, in Raleigh for the benefit of the wounded artillerists Bingham and Williams netted $235.

Watermelons have made their appearance in the Wilmington market—rather beat the city.

The negro Powell tried for the murder of Mr Cohen at Whitakers was tried at Halifax Superior Court last week, and found guilty. He will be hung.

The Almanac Gleaner says the wheat crop of Alamance is the best since the war, exulting in the growing crops and the blessings upon the county the chief of which are good crops, Democratic victories all over the county, and the certain prospect a good constitution for the State.

The commissioners for the western Asylum at Morganton have selected a site, and will go to work at once to put up the buildings.

The Statesville Landmark says that a man named Denny was bitten in the foot by a rattlesnake's pilot. He was cured as follows: Whiskey was poured into copiously; a chicken was then caught, the feathers picked from its hinder parts and the nude part pressed closely to the wound. After a short time the chicken gasped and died. The man vomited freely for half an hour, went to sleep and woke up well. Try it.

Henry A. London, Jr. was married in Pittsboro, on the 22nd, to Miss. Bettie Louise Jackson.

Judge Brooks of North Carolina, a few days ago, actually left a jury in session upon a murder case, in Nash county and went off to attend a political meeting.

SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL.

This sterling musical publication for June is promptly at hand, and contains a feast of good things. "Speak to Me," a beautiful ballad, by Campana. "Plume Polka," a little gem for little hands, and "Shepherd's Love Song Waltz," comprise the musical contents, and with the usually interesting musical miscellany Correspondence from Charleston. Mobile and Virginia, together with Editorial Letter giving account of the great Cincinnati Festival combine to make one of the most interesting numbers yet published.

Enclose $1.25 to the publishers and the Journal will be mailed post-paid for one year. Each subscriber is also entitled to a choice from four valuable premiums or if preferred, a free chance in a superb $800 Square Grand Piano, which will be raffled among Journal subscribers. Some fortunate subscriber will get a magnificent piano for only $1.25. Send ten cents for a specimen copy (containing music) valued at $1.00.

LUDDEN & BATES, PUBLISHERS.
Savannah, Ga.

MARRIED.

In Van Buren, Arkansas on the 27th of June, at the residence of Mr. D. C. Williams, by the Rev. J. C. Kennedy, Col. D. Walker Moore and Miss. Emma T. Johnston, all of that town.

Help the Needy.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still at

LATIMER'S OLD STAND,

on the South side of King and Churton streets, where he is ready to serve you to any thing in his line. Call and see him, when you are in want of GOOD'S, you may find something to suit you, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

For the CASH!

We need MONEY, and GOODS must be sold. So come up to the Help of the weak against the mighty.

A word to those who have been favored with a LITTLE TIME. Can't you take a trip with a little of the NEEDFUL. MONEY is need it.

J. M. BLACKWOOD.

June 30th 75.

Hughes' School.

THE sixty-fifth session of this School will commence Monday, July 12th 1875.

Tuition per session	$25.00.
Board,	90.00.

For circulars, address

S. W. HUGHES,
Cedar Grove,
June 30. Orange Co., N. C.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS

Full Line of New Goods just to Hand.

For Sale LOW.

E. H. POGUE will remove his Tobacco Works to Durham next year for a good WHY.

The reason WHY I am here is because no Fool in Raleigh has bit at my Hook.

Who in Hillsboro is able to give Bond to sell an old Mill.

Truly Yours,

June 16. HENRY N. BROWN.

BOTTOM TOUCHED.

Dry Goods at Lower Prices than Ever

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR DRY GOODS FROM LEVY BROTHERS,

who have made large purchases since the recent decline.

Fancy Grenadines at 8½ to and 12½c. per yard worth 8½ 20 and 25c.

Rich styles Grenadines at 10c, 20, 25, 30 and 35c worth from 25 to 50c.

Black Grenadines in all qualities from 12½ cents to $2.25 per yard—the embrace the cheapest, and best assortment ever offered in this city.

Ecru Linen Tissue Suitings at 20c. per yard worth 15c; at 12½c. worth 18c a bargain at 25c at 10c. worth 8c—these goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Silk Warp Japanese Stripes and Plaids at 30c. per yard worth 50c.

Japanese Cloth at 12½c. worth 25c;

Wash Poplins, Lawns, Cords manufactured at 12½ and 15c. worth 16½ and 25c;

Debeges at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. These goods can be had in all the new shades;

New style Plaid DRESS GOODS from 25 to 50c per yard—a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. has been made in these goods;

Fine Colored Lawns at 8½, 10, 10½, 12½, 25, 30, 17½ and 50c;

Also, at the lowest prices, PONGEES MOHAIRS, JAPANESE SILKS, Jaconets, Cambricks, Linen Lawns and all other styles of Fashionable DRESS Goods;

Black Alpacas at 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 85, 90, $1 and $1.25;

Australian Crepe at 50, 60, and 75c worth 65, 75c. and $1,

Yard wide Printed Percales and Cambrics at 12½ and 16½c. per yard—regular prices 16½ and 25c;

Victoria Lawns at 10½, 20, 25 and 30c;

Also, Piques at 16⅔, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c—all remarkably cheap;

Swiss Muslins from 12½c. up to 50c. per yard—all very cheap;

Checked and Striped Nainsook Muslins, Checked and Striped Swiss Muslins, Corded, Striped, and Figured Piques—all at extraordinary bargains;

Lonsdale Cambric, first quality, one yard wide at 10½c. per yard;

Knight's Cambric, 32 inches wide, at 12c. would be a bargain at 12 5c;

Ultra Shirting, 10-4 wide, in remnants from two and a half up to ten yards, at 40c per yard; 50c is the regular price every where;

Remnants of Dress Goods of every description to be sold at less than half value;

Black and Colored Alpacas in greater variety than at any other establishment in the State;

Embroidered Linen Mull Lace and Swiss Collars 20c worth 35c;

Lambrequins, Cornices, Curtains at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and up to $7 per yard;

Hamburgh Lace Curtains from $1.50 to $20 per pair for two windows;

Hamburgh Lace Lambrequins from $1.50 up to $5 a pair—all very cheap and desirable;

Window Shades in great variety, among which will be found an exact imitation of lace shades, now so fashionable;

A large assortment of Curtain Pictures such as Cornices, Bands, Loops, and Hooks;

Black, White and Ecru Hamburgh Nets at a reduction of 50c;

A full assortment of LACES suitable for trimming;

A large assortment of Silk Neck Scarfs and Ties; Also, Black Lace Scarfs and White Lace and Muslin Scarfs;

Ready Made DRESSES for Ladies in all of the latest styles, from $4 to $25;

A full assortment of Under-Garments at extraordinary low prices;

A large assortment of Ducks and Drillings for boys' and men's wear;

Sash Ribbons at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c and up to $1.25 per yard—all extraordinarily cheap;

A full assortment of Ribbons from a half inch up to six inches at the lowest prices;

Gauze Shirts, for men and women; some as low as 40c for men;

Bustles in all the new styles; also, Hoop-Skirts and Bamorals;

Matting, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Carpets, Mats and Hassocks;

Rubber, Jet and, Gold Plated Jewelry in great variety;

Summer Shawls, Lace Points and Jackets;

Black Grenadine Shawls at $3 worth $4;

Laces and Embroideries in endless variety at low prices;

Corbin's & Barnum's Tackers at 75c.

Machine Needles at 4 and 5c;

Machine Oil in large bottles at 15c;

Clark's and Coats's Spool Cotton at 5cts per doz and thousands of other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Prompt attention to orders.

LEVY BROTHERS,
1017 and 1019, Main street,
june 25. RICHMOND, VA.

1875 SPRING 1875.

J. F. FREELAND, & Co.,
Durham, N. C.
DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

GROCERIES and Dress Goods.

Persons visiting Durham, will find it to their interest to call, as they will find everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS HOUSE,

At bottom Prices. Call and see us.

Our Mr. Dickson, is with us and will be glad to see his old friends.

April 14 75 3m.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjoes,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS. Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT L. BROWN, Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 20, tf.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital $500,000.

JAS. TURNER DATE, President.
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
F. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier.

Are now ready to do a BANKING business by

TATE & DEWEY

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample means, is prepared to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

and furnish accommodations to all Customers on

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits, subject to check and will allow

Interest According to Agreement,

on all Deposits left in for one or more Certificates of Deposit, allowing interest at the rate of

Eight per Cent per Annum,

on all such bills, if drawn over thirty days.

Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

THOS. W. DEWEY,
Jan 1 '75, 1y. Cashier.

Oak City Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills,

10,000 Bushels White Corn.
1,000 " Rye.
1,000 " Oats.

WILLIAMSON UPCHURCH & THOMAS.
sept 9 3m. Agents for Oak City Mills.

W. BAKER, J. B. NEAL, W. B. SHEPARD.

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATAPSCO GUANO.

Aug. 26.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence, on corner of Queen and Church sts. Where he can always be found except when absent Professionally.

Jan. 12 '74 1y.

THE DIXIE PLOW

RUNS EASY TO PLOWMAN AND TEAM.

WE are Agents for this very POPULAR PLOW, and any one wanting one can save money by buying from us.

To Farmer's Clubs and Granges we are prepared to give most liberal Terms.

THOS. H. HUGHES & SON,
feb 10. Hillsboro or Cedar Grove, N. C.

WOOL CARDING.

NEAR

OAKS, ORANGE CO. N. C.

OUR Machines are now in splendid order and we are prepared to do work that cannot be excelled in the State.

We have a Burrer and Picker, attached to our Machines, thereby saving the labor of Picking and Burring your Wool, before bringing it for Carding. Fire can furnished if desired.

OUR TERMS—That if bringing their Wool to our Machines in the Grease, Eight cents per pound, or one Fifth of the Wool. Colored Wool and Carding 11½ cents. If brought to the Machine. Those finding it more convenient to do so, can leave their Wool at T. M. BLACKWOOD'S Store, in Hillsboro, and at Mebane's Depot. We will receive it there, card and return it for 10 cts. per pound. Work executed with dispatch.

M. W. MOORE & CO.
Mar 5. Oaks, N. C.

R. L. HICKSON,

DANVILLE, VA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.

I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the place and in a branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNITURE I have the largest stock south of Baltimore. Parties in want of Low Priced or fine FURNITURE would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, or Ladies in want of fine

DRY GOODS,

can save money by calling on me, or sending for Samples which will be cheerfully sent.

RICH'D. L. HICKSON,
Main Street,
an. 13. Danville, Va.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

PETER SMITH,

The Leader of Low Prices,

AT RETAIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

NO. 156 Main Street,
march 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 30, 1875.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 00 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $8—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
3 " 3 " $15—6 " $20—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

PLOWING—PECULIAR VIEWS.

A correspondent of that excellent paper, the Rural World, thus speaks of some new and singular views held by a very successful planter in Missouri:

"Stopping in at neighbor N's the other day, the conversation turned on the subject of plowing, and I found that N. had some peculiar views on this subject. So I will produce his ideas as near as I can. He believes in fall plowing, and believes in it so strongly that he will not turn his land over at any other time. In the spring he cultivates thoroughly and deeply before planting. He is now having a heavy cultivator made for two horses that will run very deep. He calls it his breaker, and is having it made to break some land that was in corn last year. He never uses a turning plow in his crops, and there is no need for it, for the soil is always kept so loose with the cultivator that the weeds have no chance to get a start. His philosophy is, that turning the soil in the spring a large quantity of the manurial gases, ammonia, &c; are evaporated by the sun and wind, and is so much plant food lost. Consequently the frequent turning of the soil, as practiced by many farmers, is wearing out the soil faster than the constant cropping. 'Why,' said he, 'you may take a field and turn it with a plow twice a month during the growing season, and in a very few years the land will be worn out, although it has not produced a single crop.'

"N. also thinks that when farmers understand this matter, as they ought, they will have but little use for the turning-plow, except, of course, to turn sod or to turn stubble in the fall. A heavy cultivator, with the teeth arranged to rud eight or ten inches deep, would be much better, and the land can be put in condition, much quicker and easier than with the plow. I don't vouch for the correctness of N.'s ideas, but I would like to hear from our readers on this subject."

LIVE STOCK AND POPULATION.

Prop. Thorold Rogers, of Oxford University, England, has made up a curious return of the proportion of domesticated live stock to population in the most prominent countries in the world. It shows the following results:

Great Britain has one cow to everybody, and a pig for every six.

France has a like proportion of sheep, a double share comparatively of cows, but only one pig to every six persons.

The Swedes have a cow between three and one-half of them, a sheep between two and three-quarters, and a pig to a baker's dozen.

There are as many sheep as there are Norwegians in Norway, when they are all at home, and two and one-half of them (the Norwegians) are entitled to a cow. They can have only one-eighth of a pig each.

Denmark has a cow for three persons, as many sheep as persons, and a pig for four and three-quarters persons.

Prussia, with her usual uniformity, has an equal number of cows and pigs, one to every five inhabitants, besides a sheep a piece all around.

Wurtemburg has a quarter as many cows as people, a sheep to two and three-quarters, and a pig to every seven.

Bavaria rates the same as Wurtemburg as to cows and sheep, and is as much better off for pigs as one-fifth is better than one-seventh.

Saxony has a sheep and a pig for every eight persons, and a cow for every six.

Holland has a cow to every four, a sheep to every four, and a pig to twelve persons.

Belgium, a cow to six, a sheep to nine, and a pig to eight (which is a Hibernicism.)

Austria has a cow for every six persons, and a sheep and a pig for every five persons.

Switzerland runs up to the Swedish standard on cows—one to three and one-half persons—and has a sheep for five, and a pig for every seven and one half persons.

We Americans close the list with a cow for every four of us, a sheep apiece, one pig to every one and one-half.—*Rural New Yorker.*

PROVENDER

To tell the unlettered farmer that oat straw was composed of five per cent of indestructible matter, twenty-two per cent of potash, five per cent of soda, four per cent of magnesia, eight per cent of lime, four per cent of phosphoric acid, three per cent of sulphuric acid, and forty-nine per cent of silica, and that silica meant sand, he would at once conclude that oat straw was valueless as a food for stock. But if he is told that eighty per cent of oat straw is organic matter, that by natural process of digestion can be assimilated into flesh and blood, he begins to think there must be some value in oat straw as a provender for stock. Those who are competent to speak authoritatively on this subject, tell us this is the fact. And they further tell us that wheat, rye and barley straw are all too valuable to be thrown away or trodden under foot as a manure.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Cattle droppings on pasture grounds should be broken up and finely pulverized, and well scattered without delay; left alone they are an injury, but properly attended to are a great benefit to the land. Bare places in meadows should be well harrowed, and fresh seed sown liberally. Don't be in a hurry about plowing; let the ground get dry first. Land plowed wet does not get over it all summer, and crops are put back more than they would be to wait a few days longer. The drying process may be accelerated by drawing off all standing water by surface drains, and seeing that underdrains are not choked up. In doing such work as this, wear rubber boots. They may save you a spell of sickness, or your life, even, and many times their cost. If horses have not been grained regularly, begin now, or if the rations have been small, commence to increase them. Don't wait till you commence work, and then give full feed all at once. Clean out cellars, and ventilate thoroughly as soon as danger from frost ceases. You can prevent sickness and doctor's bills in this way. Prune trees and bushes before buds start, and remove old canes from briers.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Fodder Crops.—A good supply of green fodder never comes amiss. Cows at pasture will always eat a meal of fresh-cut green fodder, and it helps the milk pail. An acre or two of fall plowed ground should be liberally top dressed with manure, and sown early with oats and peas, or barley and vetches. The ground must be made rich; 2½ bushels of oats or barley, and 1½ of peas or vetches, should be sown.

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser.' It is the cheapest book ever published: 895 pages, over 250 illustrations, $1.50. Thousands buy it at sight who could not be induced to purchase the high priced books treating of Domestic Medicine. Unlike other books sold through agents this work is thoroughly advertised throughout North America. This fact, together with the large size, elegant appearance, and many new features of the book, causes it to sell more rapidly than any work ever published in this country. Those of my agents who have had experience in selling books, say that in all their previous canvassing they never met with such success or made so large wages, as since commencing the sale of my work. For terms and territory, address (inclosing two postage stamps and stating experience) R. V. PIERCE, M. D. World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Note—Mark envelope "For Publishing Dep't.

PORTABLE ENGINES.

The best in the world for Ginning Cotton, Grinding Corn, Sawing Lumber, and General Farm or Plantation purposes. Stationary Engines and Boilers of all sizes for all uses. Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, and General Machinery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circulars and prices to the *Chillicothe Foundry and Machine Works.* Chillicothe, Ohio.

☞ Please say in what paper you saw this.

WATCHES and JEWELRY sent by Express with the privilege to open packages and examine goods before paying for them. Write for prices. L. G. GRADY. Halifax, N. C.

OPIUM Morphine Habit AND Intemperance

Speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address Dr. J. C. BECK, 112 John St., Cincinnati, O.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

ADVERTISER'S GAZETTE.

A JOURNAL of Information for Advertisers. Editon, 9,600 copies. Published Weekly. Terms, $2 per annum in advance.

Five Specimen Copies (Different Dates) to one address for 25 cents.

Office No. 51 Park Row, New York.
Geo. P Rowell & Co.,
Editors and Publishers.

Southern Illustrated Age.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE only Illustrated Weekly in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on *Saturday, 26th day of June,* 1875.

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The Southern Illustrated Age will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the Southern Illustrated Age a Journal for the fireside; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $2 per annum. Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor.
Raleigh, N. C.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square
Richmond, Va.
T. W. Koenniger,
PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.

Mr. John P. Ballard, will be glad to see his old friends and patrons. sept 9 1y.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Lobb's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Millwrights' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.
CHAS. G. BLACHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St. Philadelphia, Pa.
feb 17.

R. P. WILLIAMSON, W. G. UPCHURCH, J. J. THOMAS
Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas,
53 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants.

WE are now receiving
200 Rolls heavy Cotton Bagging,
50 Bales Gunny Bagging,
2000 Yards Dundee Cotton Bagging,
1200 Bundles Cotton Ties,
1000 Pounds Bagging Twine,
And a general Stock of heavy
Groceries.

☞ We sell Cotton for Fifty cents per Bale Commission.

REFER TO
W. F. Stroud, Chapel Hill,
J. W. Cheek, Durham.
Sept. 16th 6m.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier.
Citizens' National Bank
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Authorized Capital, $500,000.
DEAL IN
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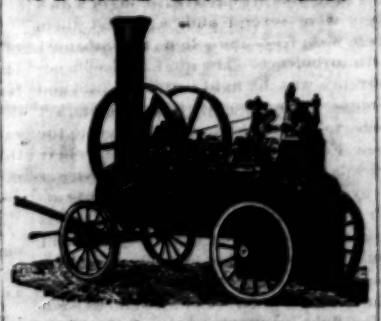

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Wednesday, June 23rd, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	RETURN.
Leave Charlotte,	9.24 p. m.	5.55 A M
" Air Line June'n	9.32 "	6.20
" Salisbury	11.56 "	8.34
" Greensboro	3.00 A M	10.57
" Danville,	6.20 "	1.12 P. M
" Dundee,	6.30 "	1.20
" Burkeville,	11.35	6.07
Ar. at Richmond,	2.22 p. m.	6.47 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	RETURN.
Leave Richmond,	1.30 P. M.	5.30 A M
" Burkeville	4.54 "	8.55
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.14 P M.
" Danville	10.30 "	1.17
" Greensboro	2.45 A M	5.38 "
" Salisbury,	5.27 A M	6.16 "
" Air-Line Jct'n	7.38 "	8.30 P M
Ar. at Charlotte.	8.02 "	8.33 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	4.00 p. m.	Ar. 2.00 p m
" Co. Shops	4.10 "	L've 12.38 "
" Hillsboro,	"	"
" Raleigh	8.32 "	" 8.10 P M
Ar. at Goldsboro'	11.30 A M	L've 5.00 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	6.12 "
Leave Salem,	8.40 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.23 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 8.10 A. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

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